
FS DK ApS

Prinsessens Kvarter 5D, DK-7000 Fredericia

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 27 16 22 74

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 22/5 2024

Niels Rune Herse
Chairman of the
general meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Management's Review	
Company information	4
Financial Highlights	5
Management's Review	6
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	7
Balance sheet 31 December	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of FS DK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Fredericia, 22 May 2024

Executive Board

Niels Rune Herse
CEO

Board of Directors

Mikael Mattias Salenstedt
Chairman

Lilia Bergendorff

Niels Rune Herse

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of FS DK ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of FS DK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Trekantområdet, 22 May 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Ulrik Ræbild
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33262

Henrik Forthoft Lind
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34169

Company information

The Company	FS DK ApS Prinsessens Kvarter 5D DK-7000 Fredericia Website: www.fsgfoods.dk CVR No: 27 16 22 74 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Fredericia
Board of Directors	Mikael Mattias Salenstedt, chairman Lilia Bergendorff Niels Rune Herse
Executive Board	Niels Rune Herse
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Gross profit	33,221	39,391	45,580	30,901	25,284
Profit/loss of primary operations	-4,127	3,842	11,931	1,569	257
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	-654	656	-270	147	142
Net profit/loss for the year	-3,785	3,437	9,107	1,329	334
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	91,428	92,977	109,890	74,479	65,979
Investment in property, plant and equipment	4,148	5,108	10,385	6,056	6,311
Equity	37,834	41,619	38,182	29,075	27,745
Number of employees	54	52	53	49	47
Ratios					
Return on assets	-4.5%	4.1%	10.9%	2.1%	0.4%
Solvency ratio	41.4%	44.8%	34.7%	39.0%	42.1%
Return on equity	-9.5%	8.6%	27.1%	4.7%	1.2%

Management's review

Key activities

The Company's main activities consist of import and sale of primarily food for restaurants and wholesalers in the Scandinavian sushi market.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 3,784,631, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 37,833,991.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The development in 2023 has been as expected. I 2023 Covid-19 and the worldwide logistic situation and the situation in Ukraine have not had a measurable impact on the business as we have adapted to the new market conditions. In 2023 we have seen a wide range of price increases due to inflation which affects the overall market situation.

The management is not satisfied with the result.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The expectations for 2024 is to grow the business and the result after tax in the range of 2 – 5 mDKK . We expect the worldwide situation and inflation to stabilize during the year, which will support the business and make it possible for us to improve our ability to service our customers even more.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		33,221,496	39,391,469
Staff expenses	1	-33,285,457	-31,404,038
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-4,002,443	-4,145,928
Other operating expenses		-60,673	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-4,127,077	3,841,503
Financial income	2	221,705	1,409,604
Financial expenses	3	-875,384	-753,364
Profit/loss before tax		-4,780,756	4,497,743
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	996,125	-1,060,739
Net profit/loss for the year	5	-3,784,631	3,437,004

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		7,775,202	9,341,002
Leasehold improvements		957,209	1,438,595
Property, plant and equipment	6	<u>8,732,411</u>	<u>10,779,597</u>
Fixed assets		<u>8,732,411</u>	<u>10,779,597</u>
Inventories	7	<u>47,174,327</u>	<u>41,164,058</u>
Trade receivables		20,942,923	18,428,079
Receivables from group enterprises		2,496,617	2,507,222
Other receivables		936,430	849,072
Deferred tax asset	8	163,407	67,241
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		899,961	1,481,818
Prepayments	9	419,657	353,135
Receivables		<u>25,858,995</u>	<u>23,686,567</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>9,662,722</u>	<u>17,346,613</u>
Current assets		<u>82,696,044</u>	<u>82,197,238</u>
Assets		<u>91,428,455</u>	<u>92,976,835</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		512,000	512,000
Retained earnings		37,321,991	41,106,622
Equity		37,833,991	41,618,622
Lease obligations		3,501,212	4,658,408
Other payables		1,549,557	1,484,748
Long-term debt	10	5,050,769	6,143,156
Credit institutions		0	556,229
Lease obligations	10	3,671,628	4,126,110
Trade payables		32,544,085	29,243,544
Payables to group enterprises		605,748	0
Other payables	10	11,722,234	11,289,174
Short-term debt		48,543,695	45,215,057
Debt		53,594,464	51,358,213
Liabilities and equity		91,428,455	92,976,835
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	11		
Related parties	12		
Accounting Policies	13		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	512,000	41,106,622	41,618,622
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3,784,631	-3,784,631
Equity at 31 December	512,000	37,321,991	37,833,991

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	28,441,303	26,781,248
Pensions	3,337,785	2,775,574
Other social security expenses	455,886	466,616
Other staff expenses	1,050,483	1,380,600
	<u>33,285,457</u>	<u>31,404,038</u>

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Average number of employees	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>
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	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	150,882	163,398
Other financial income	70,823	78,416
Exchange gains	0	1,167,790
	<u>221,705</u>	<u>1,409,604</u>

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	13,676	0
Other financial expenses	739,349	398,996
Exchange adjustments, expenses	122,359	354,368
	<u>875,384</u>	<u>753,364</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
4. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-899,959	1,018,182
Deferred tax for the year	-96,166	-25,495
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	68,052
	<u>-996,125</u>	<u>1,060,739</u>
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
5. Profit allocation		
Retained earnings	-3,784,631	3,437,004
	<u>-3,784,631</u>	<u>3,437,004</u>
6. Property, plant and equipment		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improve- ments
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	16,260,685	4,601,510
Additions for the year	4,128,252	19,572
Disposals for the year	-4,019,841	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>16,369,096</u>	<u>4,621,082</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	6,919,683	3,162,915
Depreciation for the year	3,501,486	500,958
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-1,827,275	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>8,593,894</u>	<u>3,663,873</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>7,775,202</u>	<u>957,209</u>
Amortised over	<u>3-6 years</u>	<u>6 years</u>
Including assets under finance leases amounting to	<u>6,821,345</u>	<u>672,195</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
7. Inventories		
Finished goods and goods for resale	47,174,327	41,164,058
	<u>47,174,327</u>	<u>41,164,058</u>

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
8. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	67,241	1,520,271
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	96,166	25,495
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	0	-1,478,525
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	<u>163,407</u>	<u>67,241</u>

9. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
10. Long-term debt		

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Lease obligations

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	3,501,212	4,658,408
Long-term part	<u>3,501,212</u>	<u>4,658,408</u>
Within 1 year	3,671,628	4,126,110
	<u>7,172,840</u>	<u>8,784,518</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
10. Long-term debt		
Other payables		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	1,549,557	1,484,748
Long-term part	<u>1,549,557</u>	<u>1,484,748</u>
Other short-term payables	11,722,234	11,289,174
	<u>13,271,791</u>	<u>12,773,922</u>

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
11. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes		
Placed as security with floating charge TDKK 18.000	33,105,545	32,563,970
Rental and lease obligations		
Rental obligations, period of interminability up to 2031	29,991,256	34,067,305

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of FSG Foods ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

12. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

The Company is included in the consolidated report for the ultimate parent company

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Nordward Seafood Holding AB, Org nr. 559145-1702	Sweden

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of FS DK ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Nordward Seafood Holding AB, Org nr. 559145-1702, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Parent Company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Notes to the Financial Statements

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-6 years
Leasehold improvements	5-6 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Loans, such as mortgage loans, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets	$\text{Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Solvency ratio	$\text{Equity at year end} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Return on equity	$\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100 / \text{Average equity}$